

The Confederate.

D. K. MCALE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

Our neighbor of the *Conservative* very properly manifests a deep concern, at the calling into service the detailed farmers, mechanics, &c., whose so much needed at home now; but we submit that his arguments against it, totally misapprehend the causes that have rendered necessary the call for them. The argument that "North Carolina has done her full share in the war, both in sending men and providing for the support of the army," is a highly creditable feat, that attests her patriotism, her zeal and her efficiency to do as much, or it may be more than her sisters. But because she has thus contributed "her full share," we presume it will not be claimed that she should do no more—or should withhold further contribution until all her sister States have come up to their proportionate quotas in sustaining the cause. If our neighbor's house is on fire, and we do more than other neighbors in extinguishing the flames, would we be excusable in suspending our assistance until the others had done as much as we, and while the fire was still raging? To do so would not only be cruelly derelict in duty to our suffering neighbor, but would endanger the conflagration of our own adjacent domicile.

But the point we mainly desire to notice in the *Conservative's* article, is to reply to the following paragraphs, after alluding to what North Carolina has done:

Her detailed men have been ordered to the front, sweeping away our farmers, our tanners, our shoe-makers, our millers, and most of our useful employes, impoverishing the country, rendering bread and meat and other necessities more difficult to obtain, both for the government and the people, leaving crops unharvested and unprovided for.

Our Home Guard has been called into service, taking the militia officers, magistrates and every other available man to protect our coast now threatened, in order to prevent the necessity of calling men from Richmond and Petersburg to its defense. Nine tenths of the Home Guard are composed of farmers, artisans, &c., thus weakening the productive ability of the country.

All this has been done. And yet there are those who urge that the Legislature still put under the control of the Confederate government every militia officer and magistrate of the conscript age, thus weakening, not wholly uprooting the State government, rendering it impossible for those who are left to supply our women and children with food and raiment, much less to supply the army or to pay taxes. What is to become of us if this state of things prevails? How is the army to be supported? How are the people to be fed? How is the State government to be preserved?

We do not appropriate the remark, that we are of "those who urge that the Legislature shall put under the control of the Confederate government every militia officer and magistrate of the conscript age." This paper has never advocated any such policy, nor are we aware that there are any others who have. The course we have advocated and insisted upon, has been the very one which would have obliterated the necessity for "sweeping away our farmers, our tanners, our shoe-makers, our millers and most of our useful employes." We have urged that those who were more useful at home than they would be in the army, should remain at home; but that those who were not so, should be sent to the front, notwithstanding they held commissions as magistrates, militia officers, constables, &c. Of these, we assumed that there were 15,000 in the State, and that of this number, 3,500 could be found who were not necessary as judicial or militia officers. Had these been given up, the draft upon detailed men, farmers, &c., would in all probability never have been made; and they would have been left at home "to supply our women and children with food and raiment," and prevent the "wholly uprooting of the State government."

It cannot be denied that there are large numbers who are kept out of the service under commissions, as above alluded to, who are consumers altogether, and produce nothing. It is a safe criterion, to judge by what one sees around him, and what he hears from other communities; and the evidence of our own eyes, and the concurrent testimony of others, declare most positively, that there are considerable numbers thus screened, who could be spared without detriment to the State government or the wants of the community.

No one can deprecate more than we, that the farmers and other necessary producers are called away from the country where they are so much needed; and had our councils prevailed, they would still have been left at home, and they would have been found amply sufficient to the maintenance of the State government, the quelling of insubordination, and the feeding and clothing of the people, for which the non-essential class is deemed so necessary. We say, keep at home those who are most useful, and send to the front those who can best be spared—for the necessity of more men is imperative; and this necessity alone has caused the heavy draft made at this season.

"SOME PUMPKINS."—We saw yesterday, in front of Tucker, Andrews & Co's Auction Store, two mammoth Pumpkins, raised by W. H. & R. S. Tucker—one weighing 77 pounds, the other 98. Who can beat that?

The next Term of the Confederate District Court for the District of Pauline, will be held at Goldsboro', on the 21 day of November next.

It is not a little remarkable, that portions of the people of the Confederate States seem to look with distrust, if not opposition, to almost every measure of the Government, and are ready to complain of injustice, let the measure be enacted or executed under however just or necessary circumstances. Struggling for liberty and determined not to submit to a tyranny attempted to be fastened upon us, these malcontents profess to be alarmed lest that our Government, which has been inaugurated to resist this tyranny and wrong, should itself practice injustice and oppression upon its citizens. To a certain extent this feeling is eminently right and proper, and without it the government would become the victims of intolerance and wrong.

But to every thing there is a limit, and the danger with us is not that the people will be oppressed, but that the Government will be seriously damaged. It is enough to sadden the heart to witness the daily attacks which are being made upon the Government in various ways from certain quarters. Every movement is ungenerously if not maliciously criticised, and nothing done by the Government seems to give satisfaction to this class. Men who profess to be the exemplars of loyalty, nevertheless encourage disloyalty by ill-timed criticism, and in giving vent to sentiments which they claim to be for the protection of the people against the encroachments of the Government upon their rights.

The outspoken tory, who complains of the Government because at heart he hates it, can be resented by the laws enacted for his punishment; while the croaker, the stirrer up of dissatisfaction and repugnance to the Government, is allowed the largest liberty.

Everything in turn has been complained of—but the currency has come in for the largest share. The currency—the currency—say these disparagers of every thing, is ruined beyond redemption—gross mismanagement on the part of the Government has rendered the currency worthless. Is this true? Or, in the fair investigation of the subject, are not "we the people" guilty of the charge of destroying the value of our Government money? The Government has issued no more money than was demanded by the people. Much less, it is true, would have been better, and been sufficient, if the people had been less greedy. But the desire to grow rich, and the unwillingness to take a farewell look at the "flesh pots of Egypt," have brought upon us the financial troubles which are unjustly charged to the Government.

Yankee and foreign luxuries were called for by the rich and prosperous; and in order to gratify these demands, all sorts of contrivances were resorted to for "running the blockade," in order to import them; and with this "running," began the depreciation of our money. The Government disapproved of it as injurious and ruinous—the people favored it because it gratified their pampered pride and extravagance. As luxuries were smuggled in, gold was conveyed out; until the precious metal, from the enormous trade demand for it, was enabled to put its foot upon Confederate money. Gold only would buy foreign and Yankee luxuries; and the holders of gold, knowing this fact, demanded enormously large prices for it. By this means the Southern people, or some of them, have, by their own folly, elevated gold to a position far above its merits; and if Confederate money is worth but little, they and not the Government, have made it so. Had there been no blockade running except on Government account for supplies of war and supplies for our army, Confederate money would not have been placed at the disparaging discount of twenty-five dollars for one dollar in gold—and the country would have been much farther advanced on the road to independence.

The publication of Stanton's lying war bulletins in Southern papers, and the copying of so much from northern journals of Yankee successes and Confederate defeats, known to be without any foundation in truth, we think very questionable policy. Their perusal tends to the excitement of fear and alarm among our people, for which there is no occasion. A gentleman remarked to us yesterday, that he had read so much of northern victories lately, taken from the northern prints, that in spite of his knowledge to the contrary, he found himself believing them to be true.

It would be well, we respectfully submit, that the avalanche of Yankee falsehoods poured upon Southern readers through Southern prints, be at least reduced in quantity, and that what is given, be accompanied by the announcement that they are false, exaggerated or true, as the case may be. The difficulty in arriving at what is true in the news, is hard enough, without confusing our people with Yankee falsehoods.

We regret to see from our religious exchanges, that most of them are reduced to the great straits to keep their heads above water. This is lamentable. Never did we need more than now their elevating moral influence in giving tone to public sentiment. We exchange with papers of every denomination, and can truthfully say, amongst our long list of exchanges we place religious papers first, and we have been indebted to them for some of the best productions that have ever graced our columns. Shame on any denomination that will not sustain its Church papers! What is the pitiful sum of \$20—or even \$40—per annum, compared with the good secured?

DEATH OF GENERAL BRACKINRIDGE'S MOTHER.

A despatch from Baltimore says: The venerable mother of General John C. Brackinridge died here on the night of the 8th. She had resided here with her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Bulloch, of the Franklin street Presbyterian church, for the past two or three years.

TOLL! TOLL! TOLL!—The funeral bells of our city have announced the departure of three aged citizens—beloved and venerated for their benevolence and their usefulness. The funeral, on Sunday, of Mrs. CATHARINE CLARKE, whose sudden demise was announced in this paper yesterday, was largely attended by our people, among whom she had spent the greater portion of a long life of usefulness and active benevolence. Especially marked have been her attentions to the sick and wounded in our hospitals. After losing an only son a martyr to the cause of freedom, her devotion to the welfare of the sufferers from our armies has occupied her almost entire time. Many will remember with the deepest gratitude her motherly ministrations. She has been suddenly called from her self-sacrificing labors, to reap the rewards of a well-spent life.

About the same hour on Sunday, the remains of Mrs. MARY SHEPARD were interred, who died a few days previous, at an advanced age. She was the mother of several of our prominent citizens, and her life was identified with important events in our State history.

And on yesterday, the funeral of Hon. JOHN R. DONNELLY took place—who has been residing in this city since the fall of Newbern. Judge Donnelly was for a number of years one of our Superior Court Justices, but retired several years since. He was universally esteemed as a pure man, an upright Judge and good citizen. He was probably some 65 or 70 years of age.

For the Confederate.

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS:—We had the pleasure on yesterday, of witnessing the organization of an association of Ladies of Johnston county, to be known as the "Johnston county Hospital Supply Association." The objects of this association is to procure and forward supplies to our sick and wounded in the Hospitals. As it is a matter of unusual interest to us, we would beg a small space in your columns to say one word in the way of encouragement. Arrangements were made, and we have no doubt will be fully matured, for visiting all parts and neighborhoods of the county to solicit contributions of such articles as are mostly needed by the sick. We would just here ask, not only of the citizens of Johnston, but of all throughout the broad domain of our country—why are these soldiers in circumstances that require and demand our aid? why are they in Hospitals, pierced and broken with wounds, lacerated and emaciated by disease? These questions have been scattered and health ruined by disease, contracted from exposure in camp, and standing at the post of danger as a lonely sentinel, watching our enemy, while we slept comfortably at home.

But who are they? Are they strangers and aliens? Nay, verily, they are our fathers, sons, husbands, brothers, neighbors and neighbors' children. Then shall they, oh, shall they languish, pine and die in Hospitals, for want of such articles as we have at home, and could without inconvenience spare them? These articles must be collected and forwarded by their friends at home. Where is the heart so cold, that would drive from his door a poor helpless human being, though even an enemy, into the cold, so suffer and die? How much more readily then should we place in the hands of those who are willing, ye anxious to take to your own dear friends in the Hospitals, some of the supplies that you have and which they can get no where else?

Some may ask why the officers of the hospitals do not send out their own forgers to purchase and secure these supplies at once so necessary? We would answer, that they do send out in all directions, and procure a great deal, but they can't meet the absolute necessities of half. Nor can it be done but by the united and continued efforts of all. A great many have been imposed upon by shysters and extortioners running over the country buying for speculation under false pretenses, so that many absolutely refuse to sell at high prices to hospital agents. Then place the articles in the hands of an Association of your own neighbors, where you can feel assured they will certainly go to the sick and wounded. We have seen the men, managers and stewards of most of the Hospitals, and our hearts have been filled with grief to learn of the good that has been done, though not by active efforts of the ladies, and bearing and distributing with their own hands, such delicacies as a lady only can prepare. Surely future generations shall rise up and call them blessed. Then let us as good citizens generally, encourage and help the noble women of our country in their every effort to do good. Tender and lovely women how would the world go on without you! RELIEF.

Advocate, Recorder, Standard and Confederate would confer a favor to copy this.

From the Valley.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, writing from the Valley under date of October 8th, says of the recent operations in that section:

Immediately after the occupation of Staunton by our cavalry, they proceeded to Waynesboro' for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridge at that place and all the barns and mills in that section of the country. Our cavalry, however, returned in safety, after thoroughly accomplishing their work, and bringing back at the same time herds of cattle which they had collected in the country through which they passed.

The destruction of mills and barns was most complete, and will be severely felt in this region of the country. There were sufficient supplies destroyed and captured to have fed the whole of Early's command for three months. Now the whole country presents the appearance of a barren region, from which a great proportion of the inhabitants will be obliged to emigrate or starve. So thoroughly has General Grant's order for the destruction of property been carried out, it will be impossible even to sow or till the land in time for the harvest next year. The horses and all the able-bodied negroes and field hands are being collected and sent to the rear; and even the grain, which has been used as seed by the farmers, has been destroyed.

Such is the work of the Yankees.

The *Appeal's* Grenada correspondent says, the President sent General Forrest fifteen hundred fine English carbines last week for his men, as an appreciation of their services during the last few months, which is a well deserved tribute to their prowess.

From the Georgia Front.

The *Macon Intelligencer* comments thus on matters at the front:

Whilst our army is managing the enemy in the mountains of North Georgia, arrangements are being perfected to occupy Atlanta by our forces, and very soon the means will be so applied that a strong and available force will occupy and securely hold that city henceforth. Already the work is rapidly progressing that will place the city in communication with the world again and make it a secure depot for us hereafter. In the plan now being pursued, the enemy are lost sight of completely, for the reason that they will not be in the way. The movements now in progress are sufficiently ample to march over the feeble opposition they may make, as they will simply displace them and give the city into our possession again, and then for a successful and decided movement on the enemy's rear and flanks.

From all quarters the means are coming. The classes are gathering. Not only from Georgia, but from Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, there is quickly accumulating a formidable power whose presence and efforts will prove an insurmountable barrier to any advances again of the enemy. Our army on the front will increase in strength and numbers by the addition of those whose places will be filled by fresh troops in the rear. The campaign will entirely clear the country South of the Tennessee river of the enemy. It will be a decided success.

The *LaGrange Bulletin*, of October 12th, has the annexed account matters at the front:

When our army crossed the Chattahoochee river, at Dalton, and Newnan, Stewart's corps was thrown across the Chattahoochee railroad at Big Shanty—the camp and garison at which place were captured without any resistance of consequence.

Every thing worked prosperously until last Wednesday, when French's division of Stewart's corps was directed to take Atlanta. Dispositions were made around the town and the garison, and a formal demand for surrender sent in. This was refused, when an assault was ordered which succeeded in carrying the first and second lines. The Yankee commander then offered to capitulate, but General French refused. Our men were led against the remaining works, but after a stubborn and bloody struggle, they were repulsed. Gen. French then drew off, leaving his dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy.

On Thursday, Stewart came upon the whole corps, and on Friday assailed and carried Atlanta, after a desperate fight of two hours. We captured four thousand prisoners and an immense pile of arms, stores, clothing, and Yankee outfit, generally.

The march was from thence renewed up the railroad and will no doubt be continued as far as Dalton, from whence Gen. Hood will make a detour to the left of Chattanooga and cross the Tennessee river near Huntsville. The march is now carried by Gen. Sherman and the 20th Yankee army corps. Gen. Iverson has Thursday captured East Point and drove the enemy's pickets beyond Whitehall, which place Gen. I. held for several hours, and from there he could plainly overlook Atlanta and its garison of blue coats. All the stories about the evacuation and burning of Atlanta are false.

General Iverson captured fifty wagons at East Point in splendid condition, together with an immense quantity of extra harness. There were also near there—there and thereabouts—the wreck and debris of seventy-five burned army wagons and a heap of broken camp boxes. One of the captured wagons was loaded with bacon. Three hogheads of sugar were also secured but given to the citizens.

Our pickets are just outside of musket range of the Yankee works, and no blood need ever be shed by our men without being greeted with a loud cheer.

The enemy have not a mounted man in the city—all his light horses having been sent after Forrest, Wheeler and Hood. Nor have they any force upon which to feed his stock if they had any stock to feed. So that the people of Georgia need apprehend no raid at present.

The Montgomery Mail gives currency to the annexed:

It is rumored in the streets that dispatches of a disastrous nature to one of our cavalry commands now in the field, have been withheld from the public for prudential reasons, and as usual the nature of these dispatches have been greatly exaggerated by the popular mind.

We have read them with care; and whilst we do not feel at liberty to make them known, we can assure our readers that they are not suppressed because of the disaster to which they allude.

That disaster was at farthest but a minor affair. It involved no loss of life or store. It occurred purely out of the situation.

The object in suppressing the publication of the matter was and is to conceal from the enemy the position thus occasioned until a certain time is passed. We are not in the least dampened in our hopes, and again renew the assurance to our readers that their apprehensions are altogether unfounded.

We make this brief explanation to correct the exaggerated stories which are doing some currency and which are utterly false.

Latest from the United States.

The *New York Herald* of the 12th, has been received.

The principal item of interest was the State elections held in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania on the 11th. While complete returns had not been received enough was known to satisfy the *Herald* that they had all gone Republican by large majorities; Pennsylvania by 15,000; Indiana by an increased majority over the vote of 1860, when the Republicans carried the State by 12,000. In Ohio the indications are not so clear from the *Herald's* figures, although it is thought probable that Pendleton, Democratic candidate for Vice President, Cox and Long, well known as prominent Democratic leaders in the last Yankee House of Representatives, have been defeated. This indicates that the North is wedded to Lincoln and War. As a sort of glimmering ray of light in what must seem to darkness comes the intelligence that Newark, New Jersey, has gone Democratic at its charter election held on the same day.

THE ALEXANDRA.

English papers recently received in this country, state that "the iron clad Alexandra, has put to sea, notwithstanding the British government did all it could to prevent her sailing."

The *Wilmington Journal* states that the vessel alluded to is properly the Alexandra, named so in honor of the Princess of Wales, daughter of the King of Denmark. She is not an iron clad, but sloop-of-war, of nearly the same class as the Alabama, though said to be stancher than that vessel.

The News.

FROM THE RICHMOND FRONT.

Further accounts from the battle field of Thursday, fully sustain the general idea of the completeness of our victory over the enemy on that memorable day. The effort to carry our lines was well matured, and the enemy was fully prepared to make the great sacrifice they did in the endeavor. During Tuesday night, heavy reinforcements were thrown across the James from the enemy's front at Petersburg, and all day Wednesday was occupied in getting the men up to the lines in front of Chaffin's, and preparing for the conflict of the following day. The main force moved up the Charles City road and on Thursday morning, when the attack was begun, it was evident that the principal fighting would have to be done in the vicinity of that road although the enemy's left rested near the Darbytown road, and the advance by that route was simultaneous and in strong force. The advance of the enemy was checked about a mile and a half from our main works, and soon after the battle was joined, their troops began making near the Charles City road for those desperate and repeated charges which proved so disastrously unavailing for them. They advanced repeatedly against our lines of breastworks, but were literally mowed down as repeatedly, and in not a single instance could they secure advantage, with all their compulsory recklessness in their foolhardy charges. Broken at every point of the line, they were at last compelled to abandon the contest, not only giving up the field, but their dead and many of their wounded. The repulse was as complete as it was sanguinary, and furnishes room for a lengthy pause ere the attempt to flank Chaffin's farm may be attempted again. But the necessities of the political campaign at the North can recognize no such considerations. The terrible losses of this day will be concealed, as others before it, and before many days are over we may expect to hear of just such another and perhaps more disastrous and important assault.

Our losses in the engagement will not exceed one hundred.

There is a field about a mile below our defenses on Chaffin's farm, and not far from Ft. Harrison, which is covered by an intervening hill and a growth of woods. Here the enemy have been for some time industriously at work, defending their operations against observation by a line of sharpshooters. Several of our men, endeavoring to ascertain what was going on in this "lone, sequestered vale" have fallen victims to the rifle shots of the hidden foe. Others, however, have been more fortunate, and discovered that the enemy are employed in mounting mortar batteries and cannon for shelling. The new works are evidently designed to operate against our defenses at Chaffin's, and from the latest indications it was supposed that they would be sufficiently completed to open their experimental fire—*Enquirer*.

"The *Examiner* says it is not thought improbable in military circles, that fighting around that city will be resumed any morning, running into a general engagement. The enemy without it is when their canal is completed. We shall know it by the commencement of the grand assault. That, may be made at the break of any day. In these times the decks must be clear for action at all hours and on all days. Before this month is over, the struggle will begin and end, but the day is unknown, and will remain unknown till it comes.

FROM THE VALLEY.

The report, that Rosser had succeeded in recapturing most of the property taken by the enemy on Monday, was repeated by messengers who arrived from Stanton, on yesterday. It yet needs confirmation however.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The announcement of Hood's movement into Tennessee, and of other operations in that State, renders it a point of great interest. The latest Richmond papers contain some interesting news from that quarter. We extract the following from the *Richmond Whig*:

CARTER'S STATION, Oct. 9, 1864.

The Federal forces menacing this point retired hastily on the 6th instant, in the direction of Knoxville, passing through Bull's Gap. Some three hundred remained at Kingsport a day or two, but were run away, and our forces are now in pursuit. The great confusion marked their retreat. They sent runners for miles on each side of the road, informing Union families that they must leave the country—that they did not anticipate returning again until Grant captured Richmond and Petersburg.

Many rumors were in circulation in their camps as to Hood's and Forrest's movements in the rear of Sherman. John Netherland, one of the leading Union men of the State, told his friends in Rogersville that the Federal authorities would evacuate East Tennessee unless their success was complete in Virginia, and Sherman could hold Atlanta. The leading Union men of the country are gloomy and despondent under the movement of our troops in Georgia.

The meeting of the Commissioners for the United States, and Confederate States authorities in this Department for the exchange of non-combatants, and, if possible, to mitigate the sufferings incident to the course formerly pursued towards such characters, has resulted in no understanding as to the course to be pursued. The United States Commissioners refused to come to any agreement, thus leaving the way open for wholesale arrests. Thus are left our friends to suffer.

This department, embracing the country from Chattanooga to Dalton, thence up the North Carolina line to Morganton, north to Taylorsville and Jonesville, Va., and the Cumberland range, is but a slaughter pen for the murder of innocent and inoffensive citizens. Mexico never presented a darker or bloodier picture. The sacrilegious Brownlow keeps up the flame and spirit of blood and rapine. Sherman departed, and their reign is over.

The cars resumed their usual trips to this place to-day. The damage done the Zillicoffer bridge did not amount to much. The enemy were too badly scared to burn it down. The bridge at this place is nearly entirely destroyed, and it will require some time to repair it.

The assignment of Major General Breckinridge to the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee is a source of no small gratification to the people as well as the army.

Scouts, between Kingsport and Cumberland Gap, captured a dispatch—or rather at Knoxville—on the 1st inst., from Schofield to Burbridge, ordering him to "come at once with all speed to Knoxville, as Forrest was in Middle Tennessee, and that he must be checked."

The dispatch is one of considerable importance. Forrest will be through with his mission in Sherman's rear long before Burbridge can get there.

BIRD.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TANNAN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Col. Mosby.

The following official dispatch has been received at the War department:

To the Hon. J. A. Seddon:
On the 14th Col. Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Duffield's, and destroyed a mail train, consisting of Locomotive and ten Cars, securing twenty prisoners and fifteen horses. Among the prisoners are two Yankee paymasters, and with them 168,000 in government funds.
(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—The Richmond Whig has received the New York Herald of the 15th. It says the returns received last night, continue to show democratic gains in Pennsylvania. The democratic home majority will reach five thousand. Returns from Ohio show a democratic gain for Congressmen over first report. Ashby in the 10th, and Dollard in the 13th District both republicans, defeated. The democrats elect fifty members of the Legislature.

The 19th District in Maryland gives three thousand and home majority against the Constitution.

The Herald says Mosby got over two hundred thousand dollars in green backs at Duffield's Station.

The Herald thinks the steamer *Rossmore* has been captured by the Alabama. The *Chesapeake* is now commanded by one of J. E. Davis' naval officers.

Nothing from Sherman or Sheridan.
Price was at Booneville, North Missouri, with a portion of his force.

Butler has not the Virginia Reserves that he has captured at work on Dutch Gap canal, because, he asserts, we have negro citizens working on our trenches.

Gold 213 3/4.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—No military movements or operations transpiring in this department, and no indications of any. Yesterday was the dulllest day here since Grant moved into position before the city.

Further From the North.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—The Washington Chronicle of the 15th says, that Pennsylvania is admitted to have gone Democratic, even with the soldier's vote.

Maryland voted against the new Constitution, by three thousand majority, though the soldiers' vote will adopt it. [The Lincoln organ, we hope, is mistaken in this.]

Indiana and Ohio have gone Republican.

Dispatches from Grant's army before Petersburg, say active operations will soon be renewed. Northern papers say Mosby made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio and Manassas Gap Railroad, at White Plain, in both of which he was successful.

Price was at Booneville, Missouri; Shelby in North Missouri, pillaging and conscripting.—Price made a speech at Booneville, saying he had come to redeem the people and make a last effort in their behalf. If they would rally to his standard all would be well, and he could remain with them; if not, the Confederacy would not again offer them an opportunity of redemption from their woe.

Mosby is represented to have crossed the Potomac into Montgomery county, Maryland, on Friday.

Nebraska has gone Republican.

No war bulletins from Stanton.

We learn, from the *Mobile Tribune*, that 580 negro prisoners, captured by Gen. Forrest, at Athens, arrived in that city on the 5th instant. The negroes are mostly from Tennessee. The whole number of prisoners captured at Athens was 2,700.

DIED.

At the residence of his sister, in Greene county, on the 16th instant, after a lingering illness of about two months, BENJAMIN HAZELTON, Esq., of Pitt county, N. C., aged about fifty-four years.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

By Tucker, Andrews & Co.

ON WEDNESDAY the 19th October, at 10 o'clock, in addition to the articles advertised: 1 fine Broad Mare. 1 New Buggy. 1 New Spring Wagon. No 1 Dry Cow. Oct 18—427.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction.

ON THURSDAY the 19th DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C. we will sell at public Auction for Cash, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to S. Hennehan and Levi Dawson. Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend.

J. A. ADDERTON, J. A. MARCH, Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. dtov15.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER MY SPLENDID NEW RESIDENCE for sale in the town of Henderson, N. C. The dwelling house has eight large rooms, with fire place to each, and Kitchen, Smoke-house, Dairy, Stables and Crib; all entirely new and commodious. The grounds around the residence are magnificently ornamented by an Irishman skilled in the business. The garden not to be surpassed for fertility and varied products. The lot has about 15 acres of land attached.

Apply to, or address, W. H. HUGHES, Henderson, N. C. Oct 18—4121.

Petersburg Express copy two weeks and forward bill to this office.

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2av1d

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS.

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 24 day of November, I shall sell at public auction, \$30,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of \$1000, due in ten years and bearing interest.

L. A. PASCHALL, Cmt's of Relief Board.

Oxford, Oct 13 dtd.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT second-hand close carriage in good order. Apply to.

Oct 15—431 J. H. BIBBLE, Kingston, N. C.